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Censorship coming to Australia? - don't be daft, it's already here!

Journalism academic urges 'explainer' role

MARK COLVIN: Have you ever found yourself listening to the news, or maybe even to PM, and wondering why you don't fully understand the story that's being told?

Do you register the weekly or monthly tally of violence or diplomatic wrangling in the Middle East and wish you really understood where it all began? Have you been wondering what exactly the opposing plans on broadband really mean?

Well, one of the most influential critics of journalism in the internet age says that if you do that's the media's fault and he wants the ABC to do something about it.

Professor Jay Rosen of New York University has spent the day at the national broadcaster talking about a range of his ideas, and this was the concrete proposal he brought for the ABC; what he calls a "Branded Explainer Unit" which should become a national resource.

JAY ROSEN: Creating a branded explainer would mean several things simultaneously. First, using data from the live web in order to know what people are clicking on and searching for so that you have some sense of what needs to be explained now based on where user interest is.

Editors who can mix that data with their own judgements so that we don't have a single source of information and so they can make good decisions about what needs to be developed as an explainer. Third you need artists and multimedia producers who are capable of deciding when something should be explained in a video, when it's best for a chart or a slide show, when it is best explained as a story or a text and ...

MARK COLVIN: Radio podcast.

JAY ROSEN: A radio podcast, a documentary. Then you need good data to tell you whether people are actually using these explainers to get the necessary background for stories and whether they are useful to people and you need some sort of learning process so that you can get better at them.

But the idea is that very often people hear about issues and problems in the news that they don't quite understand and news reports don't give them enough background so that they can understand.

MARK COLVIN: Well we're here in the middle of an election campaign. A lot of people are talking about this thing called the NBN, the national broadband network.

JAY ROSEN: Yes I heard about it.

MARK COLVIN: But a lot of people have varying understandings of what it actually is. Now you could do that with an explainer. You could have that just sitting there so that they can go and get a resource there.

JAY ROSEN: That's right.

MARK COLVIN: But you would immediately run into the problem that the different political parties would say, well you're a bit biased this way, you're a bit biased that way, wouldn't you?

JAY ROSEN: Yeah, you probably would. But this is where the authority of the ABC as the nation's leading news source comes in because when you do your explainer you've got to be right. You've got to be clear. You have to have information that can't be attacked, that is itself verified.

MARK COLVIN: Is there such a thing as information that can't be attacked?

JAY ROSEN: Well there's information that can't be legitimately attacked because it's true. So that's what I mean by can't be attacked, meaning you won't have to change it when you learn more, that's what I mean by it can't be attacked.

MARK COLVIN: But when we look at the climate change debate, for instance, you can have reams and reams of facts which look like facts but are constantly under attack from one side or another.

JAY ROSEN: Well there are some issues that are so contentious and so important to the rest of someone's agenda that the attacks and emotions and passions aroused by them are more or less permanent and in a climate like that you can either decide to reflect a war constantly in your coverage or

you can try and cut through that to what is actually known.

And if you decide to cut it through it to what is actually known, you will still be attacked, even when you're right. And that's ultimately a decision that the people who run the ABC will have to make.

MARK COLVIN: And again there are issues like the Middle East where you can go back and back in history and just the decision as to where to stop in history becomes an editorial decision.

JAY ROSEN: Yeah. Yeah.

MARK COLVIN: Inevitably it's going to have to take big editorial decisions, isn't it if you do this?

JAY ROSEN: It is and I don't think it's going to be easy and, as I said, there are some issues that are so contentious that you're going to get attacked no matter what you do. Journalists are used to that. And maybe there's room for occasionally in highly contentious matters of simply laying out, well here's what some people say and here's what other people say and here's the part that's known and here's the part that is completely contested.

MARK COLVIN: Now how do you know that people want this?

JAY ROSEN: Well part of the reason we know is that when highly successful acts of background explanation have been produced they have been very popular, at least in the United States. One that I have talked about a lot, the Giant Pool of Money which was an NPR (National Public Radio) documentary on the mortgage crisis produced by This American Life at NPR was the most downloaded program in the history of This American Life which is one of the more popular programs on American radio.

And the response to it was overwhelming. In fact the people who worked on it had never seen anything like the response to that program. And it was an arcane issue that was rather difficult to understand. So, I think we have evidence that when they're very, very good, explainers are appreciated by people because they actually address the feeling of disempowerment we have when we know that there's an important issue out there but we don't know why it keeps coming up.

MARK COLVIN: Professor Jay Rosen of New York University.

<http://www.abc.net.au/pm/content/2010/s2982600.htm?>

US envoy slams central bank over 'antisemitic' Romanian coin (AFP)

BUCHAREST — The US ambassador in Romania on Friday slammed a central bank decision to go on selling a coin depicting an inter-war leader with anti-Semitic views despite criticism from the Holocaust Museum in Washington.

"I am very disappointed by the decision on the part of the National Bank of Romania to issue the coin commemorating Patriarch Miron Cristea", Mark Gitenstein said in a statement.

"Cristea's actions as Prime Minister - specifically his role in the revocation of citizenship for over 225,000 Romanian Jews - cannot be ignored," he added.

Cristea headed the Romanian government in 1938-39.

As prime minister he amended the citizenship law, thereby stripping 37 percent of the country's total Jewish population of their Romanian citizenship.

To mark 125 years since the setting up of the Romanian Orthodox Church, the central bank had minted five silver coins carrying the effigies of its patriarchs since 1925.

The first of the five was Miron Cristea, who led the Church between 1925 and 1939.

At the start of August the central bank received letters of protest from the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington and the Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of Holocaust in Romania.

The bank set up an internal commission to look into the issue.

On Thursday, after the panel released its conclusions, the bank said it would not suspend issuing of the coin, which can be bought since July.

In a statement it said its selection was "in no way and by no means intended to hurt the feelings of any community, to prejudice the interests of specific groups or to convey xenophobic, racist or anti-Semitic messages".

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http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/AL_eqM5hXFxcuOiRZ38oK7XO0kFPPNEaAig

Group fined for anti-Holocaust cartoon

Friday Aug 20, 2010 2:3AM

An appellate court in Holland has fined an Arab organization for exercising its freedom of speech by publishing a cartoon questioning the Holocaust.

The Dutch branch of the Arab European League (AEL) published the cartoon on its website last year in an

effort to highlight double standards in the European society and legal system, AFP reported.

The controversy emerged after Danish cartoonist Kurt Westergaard was allowed to publish blasphemous cartoons of Islam's Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).

The cartoon was first published on September 30, 2005 in Danish newspaper Jyllands-Posten, and reprinted repeatedly in newspapers in over 50, mostly Western, countries.

Neither Westergaard nor Jyllands-Posten were ever reprimanded for publishing the sacrilegious cartoons of Islam's holy prophet.

However, the Dutch high court fined the AEL \$3,209 for what it called "unnecessary offense" in publishing their cartoons.

Challenging or disputing the Holocaust story is considered a major offense in Europe, entailing fines and long prison term. Many observers view this as a contradiction to the so-called democratic principles of

Western democracies, namely the freedom of expression.



Dutch appellate court fined the Arab European League for freedom of speech.

SES/MB <http://www.presstv.com/detail/139389.html>

From ABC News - Wed May 13, 2009

WA man accused of anti-Jewish YouTube posts



A still frame from the video depicting a man to whom the alleged comments were directed.

A 39-year-old Perth man has been charged under Western Australia's racial vilification laws in relation to a series of videos posted on the internet website YouTube.

It is alleged Maylands resident Brendon O'Connell shot video while making anti-Semitic comments in front of Perth's Bell Tower and a South Perth supermarket.

O'Connell has been charged with conduct intended to incite racial animosity or racist harassment.

It is believed he is only the second person to be charged under the laws, which were introduced by the previous state government.

The maximum penalty for the offence is 14 years' jail.

Update: Expert Witnesses Sought, 16 August 2010

My name is Brendon O'Connell and I am involved in a court case in Perth, Western Australia. I am looking for information on the contact details of possible expert witnesses to give evidence later this year in the Perth District Court, via video link if necessary, on the question of whether or not the "Jewish people" are properly classified as being a "racial group" which is defined in the Western Australian Criminal Code as meaning: *"any group of persons defined by reference to race, colour or ethnic or national origins."*

My position - having been charged under racial vilification laws in Western Australia - is that Jews are a religious group only, and I therefore contend that my alleged actions/words were directed towards a religious group on religious issues, not towards a racial/ethnic group on racial issues.

I believe Professor Shlomo Sand and Professor Paul Wexler could assist but I have been unable to make any contact

with either of them. Also - Mr Michael Hoffman www.revisionisthistory.org who specializes in the religious study of so called "Judaism" is also a person of interest who has not returned any of my enquiries. People are encouraged to contact Mr Hoffman and enquire as to his interest in giving expert testimony in the same court as an Orthodox Rabbi.

Brother Nathaniel Kapner of [Real Zionist News](http://RealZionistNews.com) is another person of interest, as is Christopher Bollyn of www.bollyn.com. All costs of appearing via video link would be met by the State of Western Australia.

Please send correspondence to myself at - brendon@fugaziquo.com - or directly to my Barrister/Lawyer at - barrister.at.law.wa@gmail.com <http://brendonoconnell.blogspot.com/2010/08/expert-witnesses-sought.html>

Even The Troops Are Waking Up – just follow ORDERS!

- convincing us to kill and die - "If tyranny & oppression come to this land, it will be in the guise of fighting a foreign enemy...The loss of liberty at home is to be charged to the provisions against danger, real or imagined, from abroad..." James Maddison <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K-CpCUOvgqU>

Michael Walsh euroman_uk@yahoo.co.uk Sunday, 22 August 2010: Is the party nearly over?

If you recall, much of what has been said in this video has been hinted at in our national news shows across Europe over the last few years bit by bit slowly getting us used to the fact of what is to come. If you're concerned for the neutrality of the internet I would help inform others about this, because it is happening as we speak. When this is all over and done with, there won't be anyone like me left with access to get a message across. But that's the whole point after all, if they do, do away with Neutralised internet (the way it is now) to replace it with Internet 2 (registered) were is our freedom of speech and ability to alert the masses. This will be brought on by a "terrorist" attack on the internet which will spark radical changes to accomplish a controlled internet where information is restricted. Just like everything these last 10 years. It takes a "terrorist attack" in order to justify a massive change for the public to accept the change desired by those in power.

Please watch: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qv-G79DIY7k&feature=player_embedded

Stephen Goodson abolishusury@telkomsa.net 23 June 2010. Letter from Erich Priebke:

I thought that you might find of interest the attached letter, which I received from Erich Priebke a few weeks ago. He is still going strong and will be 97 on 29 July 2010! Is it not outrageous that a man, who is innocent of any wrongdoing in terms of the Geneva Convention, is still imprisoned at such an advanced age?



ERICH PRIEBKE

VIA CARDINAL SANFELICE N 5
I-00167 ROMA
ITALIA

10/5.2010

Dear Mr. Goodson,

Thank you very much for your kindness to send me your "Guide to Adolf Hitler".

First of all, congratulations for so many good photos - seeing all these snap's, I was taken back to my youthfulness in Berlin, the battle between the communists and the SA, Dr Goebbels who did conquest Berlin for Hitler, and I remember the hotel a Kaiserhof where Adolf always was a guest, when he came to Berlin before 1933. There was always a crowd outside the hotel in the hope, they can see Hitler.

Later on I was a translator for Italians with the political police and was very near to Hitler and Mussolini, in case, Roosevelt or Nehru needed my service.

Well, this is quite a long time ago.

Best regards and good wishes!

In my 17th year
of imprisonment.

E. Priebe

Ron Paul: The truth about the slump - in two and a half minutes

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J2fjxaRLpQo>



News from America - <http://www.dullophob.com/>

San-Diego/USA - A couple of years ago, the swastika-shaped building at the Naval Amphibious Base in San-Diego discovered by Google Earth became an Internet hit. The US Navy started thinking about options to reshape the building – but it turned out to be an expensive and lengthy process and today the building remains pretty much the way it was built. The Navy has fully utilized the building complex for more than 35 years, and intends to continue the use of the buildings, as long as they remain adequate for the needs of the service

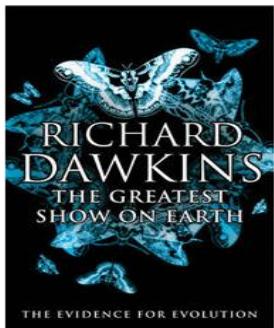
Australian Government To Force Internet Users To Install State-Approved Software

The Australian government is set to intensify its war against Internet freedom by forcing web users to install state-approved anti-virus software. If they fail to do so, they will be denied an Internet connection, or if their computer is later infected, the user's connection will be terminated. And if everyone is using the exact same mandated software, then the hackers have an easier time infecting every machine because they know what the defenses are!
<http://www.prisonplanet.com/australian-government-to-force-internet-users-to-install-state-approved-software.html>

The Greatest Show on Earth: the Evidence for Evolution by Richard Dawkins: review

Steve Jones hails Richard Dawkins's new book, which brings together his thinking on Darwin, 19 September 2009

To wrestle with a blancmange is, in my experience, a mistake. Pink, sickly and smug, the sugary pudding happily takes any number of blows, absorbs the attack, quivers a bit and comes back – unperturbed – as a blancmange.



Richard Dawkins's new book (which he describes as his "missing link", presenting as it does the complete

Creationists have the same talent. For them, evidence is of no interest. I once told someone who used the an ancestral chimp half a million years old had just been found. His face lit up: "See," he said. "Now there are two gaps!"

Darwinian case rather than – as in his earlier works – exploring parts in detail) gives the fact-rejecters their just deserts. He sets out to polish off their flummery. Dawkins compares creationists to **Holocaust deniers** and spoons, with relish, an acid sauce of mockery onto that absurd confection of half-baked ideas. Presented by Berkeley Arts & Letters watch Dawkins give his address 'The Greatest Show on Earth' on 7 October 2009 at First Congregational Church of Berkeley, United Church of Christ, Berkeley, CA.

<http://vodpod.com/watch/2400370-richard-dawkins-creationists-are-like-holocaust-deniers>

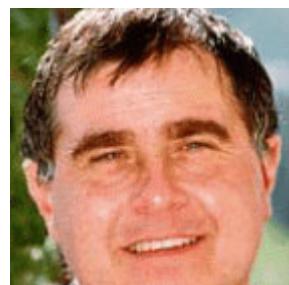
Open debate on Holocaust in Hungary - Öffentliche" Debatte

Budapest - Im Frühjahr 2010 hatte der ungarische Revisionist Ottó Perge, Mitarbeiter der Webseite www.kuruc.info, einen offenen Brief an die Redaktion der ungarischen Zeitschrift „Magyar Narancs“ geschickt und diese zu einer öffentlichen Debatte über den 'HOLOCAUST' aufgefordert. Der jüdische ungarische 'HOLOCAUST'-Spezialist **László Karsai** (links) nahm diesen Vorschlag an.

Die Debatte wurde auf Perges Webseite www.kuruc.info und auf der Webseite des im Exil lebenden Schweizer Dissidenten **Jürgen Graf** (rechts) geführt. Graf verfaßte für Perge 17 Fragen zum Thema, die Perge in seinem Medium ab März 2010 veröffentlichte. Karsai blieb die Antworten schuldig, verfaßte aber seinerseits 15 Argumente/Fragen, welche seiner Ansicht nach die orthodoxe Lehre bestätigten. Graf nahm zu jedem der Argumente Stellung, und Perge publizierte Karsais Argumente sowie Grabs Anmerkungen.



László Karsai



Jürgen Graf

Im Mai trat Dr. Krisztian Ungvary der Debatte auf Seiten Karsais mit 5 zusätzlichen Argumenten/Fragen bei, die von Perge mit Hilfe Grabs ebenfalls beantwortet und veröffentlicht wurden. Karsai ließ dann in Perges www.kuruc.info einen

Artikel "Answer to a Hungarian [Otto Perge] and to Jürgen Graf, 'historian' from Moscow" veröffentlichen, in dem er seine Beweisführung nochmals in 22 Argumenten/Fragen darlegte. Grafs nahm wieder zu jedem dieser Argumente Stellung, und Perge publizierte nochmals Argumente/Fragen und Antworten.

Die gesamte öffentliche HOLOCAUST Debatte ist im Internet auf Ungarisch und Englisch nachzulesen. Perges und Grafs

Ansichten unterliegen in vielen europäischen und einigen weiteren Staaten einem Veröffentlichungs-Verbot.

<http://juergen-graf.vho.org/articles/hungarian-holocaust-debate.html>

<http://kuruc.info>

<http://www.israelnationalnews.com/News/News.aspx/138231>

[Arbeit macht frei : impertinent incarceration / Fredrick Toben ...](#)

Available in the National Library of Australia collection. Author: **Töben**, GF (Gerald **Fredrick**), 1944-;

Format: Book; xii, 468 p. : ill. (some col. nla.gov.au/nla.cat-vn4773325)

http://www.google.com/url?sa=X&q=http://nla.gov.au/nla.cat-vn4773325&ct=qa&cad=:s7:f2:v0:i1:lt:e0:p0:t1277601563:&cd=9nB4Oz6QveE&usq=AFOjCNGW6ZVq1vFYazfcntsy_jBqnvyZiA

Einstein got it wrong, and how!

Einstein a false god of science; copied relativity idea from Poincaré & Lorentz.

C K Raju, 12 June 2010

[Today, 12 June 2010, Dr C. K. Raju, Distinguished Professor and Director (Academic), Inmantec, receives the Gold Medal for the year 2010 from the Telesio-Galilei Academy of Science, at the University of Pécs, in Pécs, a city in Hungary declared the European Capital of Culture for 2010. The award is being conferred on Prof. Raju, among other reasons, for pointing out a mistake made by Einstein and correcting it. The full citation is at

<http://www.telesiogalilei.com/tg/index.php/academy-award-2010>

In physics, he defined a product of Schwartz distributions, and proposed an interpretation of quantum mechanics, dubbed the structured-time interpretation, and a model of physical time evolution. He also noted that every aspect of

special relativity was published by Poincaré in papers between 1898 and 1905, and that Einstein made a mistake on which much of modern physics rests. He has proposed appropriate corrections. This award is in recognition of these deep insights into these areas of physics.

Prof. Raju played a key role in building India's first supercomputer Param, and is well known for his path-breaking work on mathematics and the calculus. His researches are described in several acclaimed books including Time: Towards a Consistent Theory (Kluwer Academic, 1994); Fundamental Theories of Physics, vol. 65), The Eleven Pictures of Time (Sage, 2003), and Cultural Foundations of Mathematics (Pearson Longman, 2007). (See <http://ckraju.net>, for more details.) - Editor] *

Acceptance speech for the TGA Gold Medal Award, 2010

Dignitaries on the dais, Fellow Laureates, Friends,

I am indeed honoured to be here today to receive this award in this august assembly in this historic city and cultural capital of Europe.

Bernardino Telesio and Galileo Galilei are both symbols of resistance to authority. Therefore, it is apt that a key reason why the award is being given to me is for having pointed out Einstein's mistake, and for having corrected it—for Einstein is one of the greatest figures of scientific authority today.

At the outset I would like to state that the issue is not so much the special theory of relativity, which is a very fine theory, even though it is counter to Newtonian intuition. There is no doubt at all that the theory was the work of a genius. The question is who was that genius: Poincaré or Einstein? The second question follows naturally from the first: compared to Poincaré, a mathematician, did Einstein, a non-mathematician, even understand the full mathematical implications of the theory of relativity?

The third question brings us back to the large mass of people who blindly follow scientific authority: following in the footsteps of Einstein, have they fully understood the special theory of relativity? If not, how should its understanding be corrected today? And what possible practical value does that correction hold for us tomorrow?

Unfortunately, instead of approaching these questions in the spirit of scientific enquiry, people react to them emotionally. Einstein is, for them, the biggest symbol of scientific authority, and they want to somehow hang on to the story they have heard about him from childhood. The less they know about the theory of relativity and its history, the stronger their belief, and the greater their distress that this symbol of scientific authority is being attacked. The issues could be easily settled in many ways: for example, the historical issue could be settled by reading the papers of Poincaré, Lorentz, and Einstein.

Somehow, most people cannot or will not read those papers, and instead proceed in a roundabout way, by reliance on authority, and through dubious guesswork. They guess that scientific authority cannot make such a mistake, exactly as people in Galileo's time guessed that religious authority was infallible. They start questioning the motives of the critic, and so on.

Physics texts play their own role in propagating such myths. Most physics texts (fortunately, not all) maintain that the Michelson-Morley experiment proved the absence of ether. The simple fact, which anyone can check (but most do not) is that the Michelson-Morley experiment was performed to discriminate between two ether theories: those of Fresnel and Stokes. The experiment came out in support of Stokes theory, which involved a mathematical absurdity, and was hence rejected by Lorentz. The whole myth of the

Michelson-Morley experiment obscures the key point of relativity, which is that Newtonian physics never defined a proper clock; therefore it was impossible for the experiment to have measured the speed of light! Why Newtonian physics never defined a proper clock is another story, and I won't go into that here.

If we follow Poincaré's line of thought from 1898 to 1904, this point about the need to define a physical measure of time comes out with great clarity. Authoritative sources would tell us that Poincaré believed in ether or that he "waffled". However, those are plain falsehoods, as anyone can check by reading Poincaré, or even reading just the extensive quotes from him that I have provided in my books. It was Poincaré who coined the phrases "principle of relativity", and "Lorentz transform". In his celebrated 1904 paper he spoke of an entirely new mechanics, which would be, above all, characterized by this fact, that no velocity could surpass that of light, any more than any temperature can fall below absolute zero. That is the theory of relativity in a nutshell.

Could Einstein have arrived independently at the theory of relativity? Such claims of "independent rediscovery", just when a dependent discovery was possible, are a scandalous part of current history of science. However, let us look at Einstein's case on its individual merits. It is well known that Einstein had read Poincaré's work on relativity from 1898 until 1902 with great excitement, and had discussed it with his friends. The only question is whether he read Lorentz's 1904 paper and Poincaré's 1904 paper. He denied reading those. However, as Whittaker first pointed out, Poincaré used the word "relativity" for the first time in his 1904 paper (he had earlier used the term "principle of relative motion"). Since Einstein's paper contained no new idea or formula, and repeated that word, Whittaker concluded that Einstein had borrowed his ideas. I further pointed out that Einstein casually used the strange terms "longitudinal mass" and "transverse mass" introduced very circumspectly by Lorentz in the very paper Einstein later denied reading. Whittaker's arguments, and mine, have been met with great hostility by those in scientific authority, though no one so far could address the points raised.

Cases where one student copies from another, but denies it, are commonplace for a teacher. The simple way to resolve such cases is to test the understanding of the students verbally. The one who does not understand has copied. One cannot thus interrogate the past, but mistakes are proof of lack of understanding. If a person claiming "independent rediscovery" shows lack of understanding through a mistake, that is proof of copying according to my "epistemic test". That is exactly what happened in this case: Einstein failed to understand what Poincaré, the mathematician, understood: namely, that relativity changes also the character of the equations of physics. They can no longer be the ordinary differential equations of Newtonian physics, but must be functional differential equations (which, Poincaré took for granted, must be retarded). Einstein never understood this aspect of relativity till his death. That settles the matter: Einstein published later, his claims of "independent rediscovery" are seriously suspect, and he never fully understood the implications of relativity. Possibly as a patent clerk he realized that he could copy ideas from frontline thinkers, for there is no

legal patent on ideas. For almost a century now, it would seem, people have worshipped a false god of science.

There is a saying that people who do not learn from history are condemned to repeat it. In 1994, I pointed out, in my book *Time: Towards a Consistent Theory* (Kluwer), that the use of functional differential equations led to a shift away from the Newtonian paradigm of ordinary differential equations, going beyond textbook relativity. For example, the century old contradiction between Newtonian mechanics and the entropy law of thermodynamics could be easily resolved with functional differential equations. In 2004, exactly a century after Poincaré's seminal paper on relativity, I published the first solutions of the functional differential equations of retarded electrodynamics, in a significant physical context—that of the classical hydrogen atom. And, in 2005, exactly a century after Einstein's paper on relativity, and in a lecture intended to commemorate that event, Sir Michael Atiyah, a person regarded as the leading mathematician in the world, repeated my claim, first made in my 1994 book, that the use of functional differential equations could also explain the puzzling features of quantum mechanics. Atiyah claimed "independent rediscovery", and even after he was personally informed of my work, the Notices of the American Mathematical Society ran a prominent article on his lecture, in June 2006, crediting Atiyah with the suggestion to use functional differential equations in physics, and referring to it as "Atiyah's hypothesis". My earlier work was credited only after a long correspondence, in a short and difficult-to-spot letter in the Notices of the AMS in April 2007.

I pointed out that such a belated acknowledgment, without an apology, was worth little. I again applied my "epistemic test" and pointed out that "Atiyah's hypothesis" involved a serious mistake. Functional differential equations are a natural consequence of relativity, their use requires no hypothesis, so the claim about "Atiyah's hypothesis" involved a conceptual mistake, apart from a historical mistake in crediting Atiyah. I wrote a letter to the journal, along these lines. The journal however refused to publish it, preferring to leave the mistake uncorrected. Although many prominent scientists from India and abroad signed a petition that the letter should be published, and the matter debated publicly, the Editor of the Notices and the American Mathematical Society ignored the petition and hung on to the decision to suppress the matter. This is how scientific authority functions at the highest level. One can well imagine how it functions at lower levels, and how much it misleads us about the truth. Those who place their trust in it deserve what they get: they and their progeny can continue to believe science is all about implicitly trusting those in positions of scientific authority. As for me, I am not in the business of mobilising popular opinion, or winning a popularity contest: my aim was to find the truth, and I have found it—the truth both about science, and about scientific authority. Knowledge was what I sought, and I have found it. That is reward in itself.

On the pleasant side, there are a number of interesting possibilities that can be explored with the new technique of functional differential equations. As I argued in my 1994 book, if we make absolutely no

hypothesis, and drop even the traditional hypothesis of causality, then the functional differential equations of physics must be of mixed-type, and not retarded, as Poincaré had thought. This leads to a number of interesting consequences, for quantum mechanics on the one hand, and for biological organisms on the other. The qualitative consequences are already startling, for this physics is non-mechanistic, and leads to a structure of time, as I have explained in my books and papers. The further quantitative consequences I hope to explore in future. Apart from these fundamental areas, there are many other practical areas to which functional differential equations could apply—areas ranging from quantum computers,

biological macromolecules, controlled fusion, the galaxy, and even the stock market. Such applications would be a fitting answer to those who worship scientific authority.

I thank the Academy once again for the honour it has conferred on me, and hope that it will succeed in its mission to promote reliance on open debate, rather than trust in authority, as more appropriate to science. Thank you!

C. K. Raju

<http://www.vijayvaani.com/FrmPublicDisplayArticle.aspx?id=1259>

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/32557667/Ckr-TGA-Acceptance-Speech>

From: "Olga Scully" muffyandbrian@westnet.com.au

Sent: Wednesday, July 07, 2010 2:32 AM

Subject: A sequel to Tasmanian Love Story

Dear friends of Adelaide Institute,

Muffy was delighted to make it into the social pages of the Adelaide Institute Newsletter No 508. Her partner, the black Labrador, is also delighted by the photo of him and Muffy on the back page. Muffy now wishes to announce that she is pregnant – lots of puppies due in early August. Hmm...when he came visiting Muffy he may have had more on his mind than simply saying 'Hello'.

Don't miss the next edition of Adelaide Institute Newsletter for another episode of Tasmanian Love Story.

The Total Collapse

World War III guaranteed

Declassified: Massive Israeli Manipulation of US Media Exposed

By THETOTALCOLLAPSE.COM on AUGUST 20, 2010

By Russia Today

Files declassified in America have revealed covert public relations and lobbying activities of Israel in the U.S. The National Archive made the documents public following a Senate investigation. They suggest Israel has been trying to shape media coverage of issues it regards as important. You can download the files from the web-site of the Institute for Research on Middle Eastern policy. And we can cross to Washington now and talk to Grant F. Smith who is a director at that Institute.

<http://www.thetotalcollapse.com/declassified-massive-israeli-manipulation-of-us-media-exposed/>

TRIVIA

Only in the USA?

**NATIONAL GO TOPLESS PROTEST AUGUST 22, 2010
in honor of Gender Equal rights**

Why in August?

On August 26, 1920, following a 72-year struggle, the U.S. Constitution was amended to grant women the right to vote. And in 1970, as an ongoing reminder of women's equality, Congress declared August 26 "Women's Equality Day." But even in the 21st century, women need to stand up and demand that equality in fact – not just in words. Note that in 2010, GoTopless will have a large rally nationwide in honor of the 90th anniversary of the 19th Amendment and Women's Equality Day.

Participating cities for Go Topless Day 2010 are : Please see our news section to learn the details about the events in each city: **NEW YORK CITY**, NEW YORK; **VENICE BEACH**, CALIFORNIA; **CHICAGO**, ILLINOIS; **MIAMI BEACH**, FLORIDA; **AUSTIN**, TEXAS; **SEATTLE**, WASHINGTON; **OAHU**, HAWAII; **DENVER**, COLORADO; **SAN FRANCISCO**, CALIFORNIA.

<http://www.gotopless.org/>